

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1891.

NUMBER 12

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract at Rio, 101.

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Caniff Coal always kept in depôt on Conception Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Caniff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 53, Rua de Santo Amaro.  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 3.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
W. G. O. ARBUTT, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exterio da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. during the cool season.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humayth.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.  
Portuguese services at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Baieira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.  
KIOSEANEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 83, Rua da Misericordia. Divine service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Salaries free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

## Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 59, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Office 102, Rua do Hospicio. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.  
Dr. C. Feldhausen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Consults from 2 to 4, Praça General Canabarro No. 63. Res. Rua Mariz de Abreu No. 57. Telephone 1138.

**CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.**  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 5.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.

**ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.**  
14, Rua Sete de Setembro  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Importers and Wholesale  
and Retail Druggists.

## THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.  
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON, E. C.  
**CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

**S. LEVY LAWSON,**

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis . . . . . PARIS.

142 Pearl Street . . . . . NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

## Hotels.

### CARSON'S HOTEL.

158, RUA DO CATETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, bath, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,  
Proprietor.

### HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for chemists, hereditary afflictions, rheumatism, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and bath 45 per diem. Treats 1 time a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7800.

Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

### CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Corcovado Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8:30, 12 a. m., 1 and 5:30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:45 and 5 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6:30, 8:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:05, 5:35, 7:05 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Ovale and Gonçalves Dias 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

### HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

**TIJUCA HOTEL**

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 1001.

### ANDREW STEELE & Co.,

Import and Commission Merchants,

8 Rua Visconde de Inhauma,

Rio de Janeiro.

Telephone 678.

P. O. Box 84.

### W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Pinheiro de Margo, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
51, Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,  
and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BURNBURN AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Wine, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

### V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Tado wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. IZIKO GUANAYES,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. FRELLER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac.

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

### O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1866.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRAVELLING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORED SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Flow Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUD. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOUBO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

I. N. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Navy or Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 10 de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

### JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being noxious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000 Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

**Insurance.****The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.**

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil:

**RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71**  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.****The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,**

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of hostile accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For Prospectus and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—**Accident Insurance Section.**

Board of Directors: S. S. CASTRO E MELLO,  
MANOEL CARDOZO PEREIRA,  
LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**  
Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.  
Telephone: No. 129.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
**Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.**  
No. 2, Praga das Marinhas.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

**HOMER AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, &amp; Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva.  
Telephone No. 191.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund.... £ 450,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

**HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.**

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

**J. SILVA & Co. Import, Export and Commission Merchants.**

Consignments of all kinds received.  
Advances made on consignments.  
Correspondence solicited.

Cable address: **Avila.** P. O. Box: No. 97.  
76 Rua Brigadeiro Tobias  
and 43 Rua Episcopal.  
São Paulo, Brazil.

Bankers: Banco Commercio e Industria,  
Banco Construtor e Agricola,  
Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas  
(Secção Bancaria.)

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.**

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and corresp. in Hamburg, Hamburg.)
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London International Bank of London, Limited London.
France.....	Wm. Beaulieu & Sons & Co., London.
Spain.....	Credit Lyonnais and branches
Netherlands.....	Bank of Anvers, Antwerp
Belgium.....	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banco Generale, branches and correspondents.
Portugal.....	Messias & Cia., Naples.
United States.....	Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.
Uruguay.....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
and any other countries	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4 % p. a. for 3 to 6 months
1 1/2 % p. a. " " 7 " 9 " "
5/2 % p. a. " " 10 " 12 " "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**Boettger-Krah,**  
Directors.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

**HAUPT & Co.**

53, Rua da Alfandega

Caixa 766.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Representatives in Brazil of

**FRIED. KRUPP,**

Essen, Rhineland.

**LAWRENCE W. LHSLOP.**

Import, Export and Commission Merchant.

RIO GRANDE and PELOTAS.

Consignments of all kinds received.

Correspondence invited.

Head office: **PELOTAS.****CRASHLEY & Co.,**

Newsdealer and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edition, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lowell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal  
Perfumeries and Pen's Naps

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**USED POSTAGE STAMPS & Co., FROM BRAZIL**

AND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

Wanted, for prompt payment, (cash or exchange.)  
Circulars of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions of all kinds executed.  
Address: **Frankford Stamp Co.,** Stamp Importers,  
Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

**FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,**

of the best description and on the best of terms at the  
**Typographia Aldina**

79, Sete de Setembro.

A fine assortment of plain and ruled Letter paper, in sheets and pads, shortly expected.

**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$-00 per annum for Brazil.  
10\$-00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1891.

THE manifesto of the 18th, which is too long for reproduction in these columns even were it more important, can hardly be considered as timely and well advised. There is no doubt whatever as to the lax ideas of constitutional authority entertained by President Deodoro and his cabinet; but what else could have been expected? The new President has only just been elected, and it would be better to wait until he has had a fair opportunity to show what his real programme is to be. That he will make mistakes no one can doubt, but a mistake need not be treated like a crime, nor should it be made the subject of so revolutionary an opposition as that of a formal denunciatory manifesto. If President Deodoro has been doing anything so seriously unconstitutional as to merit a formal manifesto to the country, then the better way would be for Congress to take the question in hand at the next session. In point of fact, there is no place for a manifesto of this description under a constitutional government. Then, too, it should be remembered that President Deodoro has been placed in a very difficult position, for which all the leaders of the revolution are as much to blame as he is. He has been made the president of a federation which does not exist, the chief of a constitutional government composed of unorganized states still administered by provisional governors appointed by a provisional national government. The Brazilian republic is as yet an unfinished structure; it has a framework and a roof, but the foundations are not yet laid. Until these foundations—the state governments—are laid, the President must still be to some extent a dictator, the chief of twenty provisional governors.

We are under the deepest obligations to the editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* for the liberal use made of italics for our special benefit in his résumé of American comments on the reciprocity treaty which was published in that paper of the 20th. When we wish to know the opinions of the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and other American journals, this thoughtful attention on the part of our morning contemporary will unquestionably be of very decided use to us. Beyond this, however, we fail to see the significance, for we neither needed the instruction nor deserved the correction. Had the editor of the *Jornal* read our argument carefully, he could not have failed to note that we unhesitatingly admitted that a proposition had been made to Spain for a reciprocity treaty in regard to Cuba, and also that such a measure had long been advocated in the United States. Our contention is that Spain can not and will not enter into such a treaty before the end of 1892 because of her engagements with other nations, and to this we added an opinion that it will be a long time before such an arrangement is made. The editor of the *Jornal* will certainly agree with us that there is a pretty large barrier in the way, in the line of Spanish official greediness and suspicion. However that may be, the fact still remains that we have twice called the *Jornal's* attention to a supplementary piece of news in regard to this proposition to Spain, which has been singularly overlooked. Our American exchanges gave a Madrid telegram that the reciprocity proposition had

been declined by the Spanish government on account of treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause. Were it not that our position has been repeatedly misinterpreted in this matter we should not care a straw whether the facts were repeated, or not; but as this information is the basis on which our statement is made that Spain will not now enter into such a treaty, it is no more than fair that it should be published.

A serious disturbance occurred in the city of Taubaté a few days since which can not be permitted to pass without a protest. It appears that when a religious procession was passing the building occupied by a Protestant school, a gentleman connected with the institution stepped to the window and as the sun was very hot he thoughtlessly placed a hat on his head for protection. Someone in the procession called attention to the circumstance, whereupon the priest ordered the crowd to stone the building, which was promptly and thoroughly done. Every window was broken, and the house was considerably damaged. Later on a mob returned to attack the school, which seems to have excited the bitter hatred of the priests, and for a moment the inmates were in serious danger. An appeal was sent to the police for protection, and in the subsequent effort to restore order the police had a sharp fight with the rioters. Order was finally restored, but the bishop, vicar, or whatever the church authority there is called, sent a notice to the parties in charge of the school that they must close it up and leave the place within a certain time, or they will be killed. In view of the circumstance that the constitution and laws of the country guarantee the rights and privileges of all religious denominations, it is full time that the church authorities should be reminded of that fact. And still further, the man who is responsible for this attack on a helpless school should be promptly punished. It is time that the Catholic church should be taught that violence can no longer be used as a means for overcoming those who differ from it in belief.

The latest venture of the Mayrink party is one which deserves careful study. At first sight it may seem like a good operation for the Banco da Republica to purchase the emission of the Banco do Brazil, by which an additional gold deposit is secured against which the purchasing bank can issue three instead of two. But in reality is the operation as good as it appears. The Banco do Brazil has a gold deposit of 25,000,000\$, against which it has a right to issue 50,000,000\$. It has issued thus far, however, only 45,679,600\$. In purchasing this metallic deposit, the Banco da Republica has a right to issue 75,000,000\$, or three to one, but in view of the fact that a good large part of this excess of 25,000,000\$ in currency must be paid for the premium on the gold, which has largely increased since it was deposited, the actual gain to the bank is very much reduced. Then, too, if the concession and statutes of the bank are enforced, and no one but Congress can legally modify them, then it is a question whether the Banco da Republica can exceed its maximum of 600,000,000\$ even by the purchase of other concessions. Looking at the question from the popular side, it must be confessed that the purchase is clearly disadvantageous to the country. The high esteem in which the Banco do Brazil is held and the eminently conservative and skillful manner in which its affairs have been handled during the past year, renders it the one banking institution of the country in which the people have implicit confidence. The notes of such a bank are received everywhere confidently and unhesitatingly. Whether this is the case with the Mayrink banks, we leave the public to judge. In spite of the favors granted to these banks, and of the compulsory transactions of which they are the beneficiaries, how much of public confidence and esteem do they hold? Where are the merchants who deposit in them, or accept their paper? Discredited at home and unknown abroad, can it be said that they are the proper agencies for the issue of a currency which must be accepted by the people as a measure and representative of value? In our opinion, the withdrawal of the Banco do Brazil from the banks of issue, however bad company they may be, is nothing less than a national calamity!

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The recent mail received from the United States brings us advice of American opinion on the reciprocity treaty just celebrated between that country and Brazil, and also the American statistics in regard to the trade between these two countries during the fiscal year 1889-90. The lack of reliable statistical information in Brazil renders it extremely difficult to discuss such a question understandingly, and we have been compelled, therefore, to leave many important points untouched until the data could be procured from abroad.

As to the almost unanimous opinion of the American press in favor of the treaty, it arises in part from a strong belief in the reciprocity policy of Secretary Blaine, which is to create closer ties between the republics of the new world, and in part from a belief that the concessions granted by Brazil are to immediately augment American exports to that country. A majority of the American journals are of the opinion that every article on the list can be exported in large quantities to Brazil just as they are produced in the United States, and they also believe, as Mr. Mendonça and others would have them believe, that the Brazilian dreams of nothing else than the time when all his wants can be supplied from the United States. We who have lived in Brazil for a term of years, know that such a belief is grossly absurd, and that these expectations will not be realized for a long time to come, even if they ever are realized.

In the long list of articles to be admitted free of duty, the following may be said to have no market whatever in Brazil: rye, rye-flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour, barley and oats. As to corn, corn-meal, beans, peas, etc., the demand is likely to be very small. Of the others, wheat, flour, potatoes, hay, fish, pork, canned and preserved meats and vegetables, furniture, vehicles and agricultural machinery may be increased to a small extent. Of the last item, it should be remembered that the haying and harvesting machines so largely used in the United States, and which are exported so largely to the River Plate, are not used in Brazil. As to pine lumber, rosin, pitch, turpentine, etc., they already come from the United States, and the treaty will not increase the demand for them. As to the concession itself, wheat, agricultural, mining and industrial machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc., are already on the Brazilian free list, while the 25% abatement on manufactures of cotton, iron, steel and leather will just about equalize the prime cost with European products, leaving the trade where it now is because of business establishments, banking facilities, credits and the willingness of the European manufacturers to meet the requirements of the market.

As to the value of the concessions made by the two countries, including the articles already on the free list in both countries, the United States bureau of statistics gives the following totals for the fiscal year 1889-90:

#### BRAZIL TO UNITED STATES.

Coffee.....	\$45,664,127
Rubber.....	9,157,248
Goat skins.....	1,783,036
All other skins.....	394,846
Sugar (exceptionally small).....	1,059,251
Total: all products.....	59,348,756
Total in 1888-89.....	60,403,804

The total exports from the United States to Brazil in the same period were as follows, the table being copied from the *New York Commercial Bulletin*:

#### UNITED STATES TO BRAZIL.

Articles	Quantities	Value.
Agricultural implements.....	.....	\$49,610
Books, maps etc.....	.....	136,610
Breadstuffs—		
Wheat, bush.....	1,768,234	1,666,158
Wheat flour, bbls.....	687,342	3,304,990
All other.....	.....	52,508
Total.....	.....	\$1,973,656
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.....	.....	165,657
Clocks and watches.....	.....	67,124
Cod, bituminous, tons.....	5,858	40,662
Cotton, manufactures of—		
Cloths, colored, yards.....	4,871,664	383,593
do uncolored, do.....	5,321,715	398,478
All others.....	.....	31,629
Total.....	.....	\$813,700
Instrument and apparatus for scientific purposes.....	.....	983,659
Iron and steel, m's of—		
Firearms.....	.....	30,254
Machinery not elsewhere specified.....	.....	120,180
Saws and tools.....	.....	161,717
Sew. machines and parts.....	.....	60,558

#### Steam engines and parts of—

Locomotive engines.....	41	377,719
Stationary engines.....	3	2,515
Boilers, etc.....	.....	11,164
All other.....	.....	174,552
Rush, bbls.....	50,438	91,738
Mineral oils—		
Illuminating, gals.....	8,695,291	876,641
Other, gals.....	153,140	53,221
Provisions—		
Beacon, lbs.....	4,971,489	387,038
Pork, pickled, pounds.....	927,490	69,835
Lard, pounds.....	17,920,500	1,549,255
All other.....	.....	26,298
Total.....	.....	\$1,992,426
Soap.....	.....	55,697
Sp's of turpentine, gals.....	118,225	58,287
Vegetables—		
Beans and peas, bushels.....	19,170	43,180
All other.....	.....	1,059
Wool and man's of—		
B'ls, d'ls & p'ls, M's.....	25,106	380,251
Timber, sawed, M feet.....	2,168	36,964
All other lumber or timber.....	5,418	72,143
Manufactures of.....	.....	72,143
Total.....	.....	\$494,750
All other articles.....	.....	958,366
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....	.....	11,902,496
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....	.....	69,718
Total exports of merchandise.....	.....	\$11,972,214

### THE MANIFESTO.

A meeting of a considerable number of opposition leaders took place in this city on the 12th inst. at which a long and somewhat mystifying manifesto was drawn up and signed, which was published on the 18th.

This document is signed by 30 senators and deputies, representing 14 states and the capital of the republic. Among the signers are ex-minister Aristides Lobo, ex-adjutant-general of the army José Smeães, ex-chief of police of this city Sampson Ferraz, Admiral Custódio de Mello, Col. Marciano de Magalhães, brother of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant, and Major Serzedello, who took a very prominent part in the revolution.

They accuse the President of the republic of the following violations of the constitution:

- 1.—The retaining as ministers of the President, without reappointment, the ministers of the late provisional government.
- 2.—The maintenance of honorary titles abolished by the constitution.
- 3.—The intervention of the general government in the organization of the states, for the purpose of punishing representatives of those states who voted against the election of President Deodoro.
- 4.—The creation of remunerative offices without legislative authorization.

They add that by constant changes in magistrates, who at the will of the government are removed from one district to another, the President displays his intention of maintaining the system of violence and corruption condemned by all sincere republicans.

For these acts, which they attribute to the advice of his ministers, they say that he is constitutionally responsible.

The result of this policy, they say, has been to excite the profound distrust of the conservative classes and to reduce the working classes almost to a state of desperation. They declare that the nation is on the brink of a fearful and inevitable financial and economical crisis, that disturbs private enterprise, increases and develops pauperism and threatens the country with bankruptcy. In view of the dangers that have been committed, impatient monarchists, attributing those blunders to the nature of the new institutions of the country, are beginning to point out what they consider the expediency of a return to the former system of government.

Accordingly the signers of the manifesto solemnly declare that they repudiate the policy of the government, which they consider harmful to the interests of the nation and subversive of the fundamental principles of republicanism.

### THE AMERICAN TREATY.

To the Editor:

Sir,—Your correspondent "Flour" seems to have a facility for falling into faults similar to those he condemns. In his previous letter he tried to reduce my argument to an absurdity by means of an absurdity; now, he objects to the length of my reply in one of equal line space.

This letter also repeats the faults of its predecessor in hastiness of thought and unacquaintance with facts. No candid reader can construct from my former letter the position which "Flour" defines by putting into my mouth words as absurd as they are inhuman. My interference with the "agent" is an inaccuracy of speech to describe the means of obtaining cheaper bread as an infliction upon an inoffensive people, and it is a misstatement of fact as regards my "granular."

But the bulkiness of your correspondent's argument is most clearly seen in what he writes about enterprise. His point is to show that the location of flour mills in what he assumes to be a non-growing country, is enterprise misplaced. He is apparently not aware that not alone in Brazil, but also in other countries where wheat is grown in limited quantities, or not grown at all, the establishment of flour mills is found to be a profitable enterprise. Even if there were no experience of this kind, analogous cases would undermine his argument. Take three industries only. In Great Britain, not a pound of cotton, silk, or jute, of practical use for manufacture, is produced. Is "Flour" prepared to maintain that the cotton-mills, silk-mills, and jute-mills, all working on imported material, which have been "inflicted on the inoffensive people" of that island,

are so many illustrations of enterprise misplaced, which he says is worse than inaction? If he is not prepared to maintain this, what becomes of his argument against the flour mills.

In his next paragraph, your correspondent has missed the point of my remark about the profits on flour, but as he charges me with being ungenerous, I hope I shall not fall further in his estimation, if, in reply to his statement that no one judges the shareholders of the mills their profits, I think there is at least one exception.

In the following paragraph he has also failed to perceive what I think is very apparent, that in asking from the government consistency of policy, I was exclusively referring, not to its own existence, but to its acts as they affect the commerce of the country; and the widespread opposition to the treaty with the northern republics shows that it is not, as your correspondent assumes, only a few industries that will suffer.

"Flour" closes his letter with some questions which some people might describe as impertinent, but not wishing to be discomfited, perhaps I shall best meet his expectations in putting them, by leaving them unanswered.

May I further add that it appears to me there is so much animus underlying your correspondent's remarks, that I shall not continue this correspondence, unless, as an evidence of good faith, he uses his own name as a signature.

Yours truly,

W. F. LEBSON.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st March, 1891.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The hotels at Poços de Caldas are said to be crowded.

—There were 206 deaths in Pará during the month of February.

—Merchants in Ceará refuse to take the notes of the Banco Fomissor do Pará.

—The rains in Ceará have ceased, and it is feared that the drought is not yet ended.

—It is stated that the tree law school in Bahia will be opened some time next month.

—The surveys for the third section of the canal between Laguna and Porto Alegre were inaugurated on the 23rd.

—The governor of S. Paulo has been asked to grant an exclusive privilege for the cultivation of ramie in that state.

—The *Provincia do Pará* says that the states of Pará and Amazonas have everything to gain by the treaty with the United States.

—On the 18th inst. a fish of an unknown species was caught at Santos. The color of its scales is said to closely resemble that of the feathers of the parrot.

—The report that the S. Paulo cooks are going to strike is contradicted. They are merely holding meetings for the purpose of establishing a benevolent society.

—In Bahia, striking has become chronic. As soon as one class of laborers finish a strike, another class begins, and in this way a solution of continuity is avoided.

—The governor of S. Paulo caused the sum of 100\$ to be distributed among the Guarany Indians who are there for the purpose of complaining of having been dispossessed of their lands.

—Many of the municipal councils dismissed by the governor of Rio Grande do Norte are returning him the orders for their dismissal with the declaration that they consider his action illegal.

—On the 14th inst. there were 45 prisoners in the Jaz de Fôra jail. Of these, 12 were accused of homicide, 18 of robbery, 8 of assault, 3 of attempt to kill, 3 of forgery and one of desertion.

—In S. Paulo on the 18th Dr. Ugozinho Ugolini, superintendent of the street railway, was attacked by three thieves who fortunately were frightened by an approaching car before they succeeded in doing him any injury.

—The *Chronicle* of Juiz de Fôra, says that sincere republicans will be disposed to pardon many blunders committed by Barão de Lucena in consideration of his having rid the government of Dr. Fonseca Hernandes, secretary-general.

—The governor of Amazonas has suspended the subsidy granted by that state to the Amazon steamship company. The suspension will continue until the company corrects the defects noted in some of its steamers by the government inspector.

—The *Diário da Manhã*, of Juiz de Fôra, states that the new governor of Minas Geraes accepted office with the understanding that he would receive no instructions from the general government in regard to the administration of local affairs.

—At Pará there was a free fight on the 21st ult. among 42 soldiers on board the steamer *Pernambuco*. Sixteen of the soldiers were landed in consequence and returned to their barracks. A passenger who was wounded, also returned ashore.

—Governor Portella has prepared the basis for the organization of the judiciary for the state of Rio de Janeiro. The judges of the superior court will be paid 8,000\$ per annum, the district judges 6,000\$ and the substitutes of the district judges 2,400\$.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto yesterday says that the friends of Senator Rocha Lagôa have offered him a present as a mark of their "appreciation of his real merits." The implication appears to be that presents are sometimes given for apparent merits.

—In Rio Grande do Sul on the 19th the stevedores and longshoremen struck, asking for higher wages and alleging in behalf of their demand the increased cost of living. The Lloyd Brazileira steamers have hired immigrants for the service of loading and discharging.

—Now that Gens. Glycerio and Campos Salles are in opposition, they are going to withdraw their ticket of candidates for the state legislature of São Paulo and organize another, after consulting the voters.

"When the Devil was ill,  
The Devil a monk would be."

—The receipts of rubber at Pará from July 1st, 1890, to February 28th, 1891, were 13,030 tons, against 11,440 from July 1st, 1889, to February 28th, 1890. The *Provincia do Pará* thinks that the receipts in March will not exceed 1,250 tons, against 1,700 tons in March, 1890, and that until the end of June they will be smaller than they were last year.

—Now that a serious explosion has occurred, causing a loss of life, the municipal authorities of S. Paulo are taking steps to enforce the law against the storage of explosives in the city. It is proposed to prosecute the firm whose building was recently blown up, to increase the fine, and to otherwise take severe precautions. It is the old story of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

—At a meeting held in Maranhão on the 20th, the merchants of that city resolved to unite with those of Bahia in asking for the repeal of the order for collecting duties in gold. They suggest that by general agreement among the merchants throughout the country, no goods be withdrawn from the custom-house after April 1st until the government decides favorably on their demand.

—A man bathing in a river near Santos was attacked by an alligator, which seized him by one of his legs. When, after struggling for an hour with the ferocious animal, he was nearly exhausted, it occurred to him to thrust his fingers into the creature's eyes. This he did, and, the alligator releasing his leg, he made his escape. Several persons, hearing his cries, came to his assistance, and the alligator was killed.

—The elections throughout the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 20th appear to have resulted in a triumph for the opposition, but the official returns are coming in so slowly that there are good reasons for believing that this result will be reversed. Complaints of fraud and intimidation are coming in from every part of the state. As the first republican state election, it must be considered a very bad precedent.

—At a meeting held on the 18th by the Associação Commercial of Bahia it was resolved to telegraph to the government asking for the repeal of the order for collecting duties in gold. It was also decided to address other commercial associations throughout the country asking them to take part in this demand. If the government's answer is unfavorable, another meeting will be called to decide what is best to be done.

—It has been discovered that the green fish caught at Santos belongs to the genus *scarus*, the same genus to which belonged the fish so much prized by the Emperor Claudius that he sent a whole fleet to catch them in Grecian seas. If Claudius were now living, perhaps a new and lucrative trade could be established at Santos. At any rate, a company could be organized to supply the Roman market with the fish.

—In S. Paulo on the 20th inst. there was an explosion of 100 tons of formicide in the hardware establishment of Peixoto, Estrella & Co. The roof of the building was torn off and all the lamps in the vicinity were extinguished by the shock, which was felt in the neighboring houses for a considerable distance. The building took fire, and the whole block is considerably damaged. The damage caused to the Hotel de Franga is said to be very great. Two dead bodies have been found and several persons were wounded.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The surveys on the railways projected to the north of Taubaté, have been commenced.

—The surveys for the railway from Maceió to Leopoldina, Alagoas, were initiated on the 23rd.

—The Bom Retiro and Bella Vista lines of the São Paulo street railway were opened on the 12th inst.

—Exemption from duty has been granted to the Rio Claro railway for the material to be used in extending the S. Carlos branch to Ribeirão Preto.

—The February receipts of the Geral railway system (ex-Leopoldina) were 698,864\$540, of which 481,010\$130 from goods and 179,108\$900 from passengers.

—It is announced that the Corcovado railway, of this city, has been sold to the Metropolitana Paulista company. And a later rumor says the purchasers passed it on to someone else.

—On the 24th a party of engineers leaves for Santa Catharina to commence the surveys of the Estreito, S. Francisco and Chopim railway section that runs through the state of Santa Catharina.

—A decree dated on the 19th approves the final surveys of the Capella branch of the Aracaju and Simão Dias railway, Sergipe. The length is 64.7 kilometres, or at 30,000\$ per kilometre the guaranteed capital amounts to 1,941,000\$.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The Minas Geraes state tax on coffee is fixed at 32 reis per kilo, for the month of April.

—A prominent exporter of this city estimates the 1891-92 crop of Rio and Santos at 8,000,000 bags.

—The receipts of Haytien coffee in the United States last year amounted to 8,087,806 pounds, valued at \$1,323,722.92.

—The New York Coffee Exchange began operations in sugar on the 2nd inst. Coffee and sugar always go well together.

—The committee of coffee factors has published the following opinion in regard to the coffee crop of 1891-92:

"The committee of coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro, in accord with the opinion expressed on the 12th of last December and published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 14th of that month, confirms the estimate then made. It is accordingly of the opinion that the crop will not exceed 4,500,000 bags. Reliable information received by the committee indicates that only the first flowering was fruitful and that the long drought in some of the coffee districts has, besides diminishing the weight of the beans, otherwise injured the crop. The observations made in December in regard to the disorganization of labor, apply to the present state of affairs, and this disorganization may reduce the quantity of coffee for shipment to a smaller figure than that above stated."

—In a circular on the coffee situation about the middle of last month, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. of New York make the following interesting comments:

Now, as regards the immediate future, the position both in the United States and Europe, is stronger than at any time previous. The visible supply in the world at present is the lowest recorded since statistics have been kept. The total stocks in New York of Brazil coffees and other kinds are even less than they were in the small crop year of 1887-88. For the past three years New York has tried to carry on a business of from 175,000 to 200,000 bags per month, with an average stock during the same time of less than 150,000 bags. While this quantity might prove sufficient to carry on actual business, provided continual purchases are made in Brazil to replenish the same, such a stock is entirely inadequate for speculative purposes; and so long as this stringency continues values are likely to be sustained, whereas any decrease in receipts in Brazil during the concluding three months of this crop (and which, naturally, would prevent the reinforcement of supplies here) would force us to seek new stocks in European ports at a probable advance. Feb. 1 the stock in Europe was 914,193 bags, against 1,532,500 for the same time last year—a shrinkage of over 600,000 bags, which is still more severe when it is considered that the deliveries in Europe for November, December and January averaged only 400,000 bags per month, against an average of 550,000 bags monthly for the past two years. Therefore, not only have stocks in the seaports decreased, but supplies in the interior as well, so that when any attempts are made to buy coffees in Europe for shipment to this side, there will be only reduced stocks to treat with.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The *Jornal do Commercio* considers the manifesto of the opposition representatives a very weak document.

—The employees at the Mint are asking for higher wages. Will they promise to give us better postage stamps?

—Dr. José Gurgel do Amaral Valente, ex-minister to the United States, arrived here on the 18th inst. on the steamer *La Plata*.

—The Supreme Court on the 18th decided that it is competent to take cognisance of *habeas corpus* cases in relation both to state and to federal authorities.

—On the 18th there was a fight between policemen and marines on Largo do Paço. Several were wounded on both sides, and three marines were arrested.

—It is said that the government is preparing to cancel recent nominations of professors in order to assuage the lacerated *brios* of the students. Why, certainly!

—An epidemic, causing an eruption of diamond rings, has been prevalent here for some time. As the man in "Great Expectations" says, "they are portable property."

—The minister of public instruction has suspended the payment of the 12% increase of salary to be paid to the professors of the Polytechnic, Law, Medical and other schools.

—On the 22nd the *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a rumor that the Banco da Republica would also purchase the right of issue of the Banco de Crédito Popular. Go it! Mr. Mayrink.

—Our great financial director, Halker Mayrink, has gone up to Barbacena for a two-months' rest. Barbacena will now be the Mecca of the company promoter and the aspiring capitalist.

—By the steamer *Humboldt* the Companhia Manufactora de Borracha (rubber manufacturing) received 551 packages of machinery for the factory which it is putting up in Nictheroy.

—It is said that some of our new capitalists are already disposing of their horses and carriages. It can't be due to lack of means, of course; perhaps they are about to retire to Europe for a season.

—It is said that the tailors in New York have determined to hold periodical public auctions of accounts of young swells who will not pay up. It is to be hoped the idea will not take root in Rio.

—The custom-house inspector denies that his department is to blame for the delays in discharging vessels. It must be then that no one is to blame, and that steamers are delayed for the mere amusement of the thing.

—The New York *Mail and Express* has dubbed Senator Ubaldo Amaral the "Brazilian Daniel Webster." If Daniel's ghost does not haunt Col. Shepherf, for that, then he takes no interest whatever in the name left behind him.

—Some speculation has been current here as to what the Brazilian purchasers of the English Bank, the Amazon navigation company and the gas company will get for their purchases when the time comes to sell them back to the foreigner.

—The premiums awarded to the exhibitors at the exhibition of 1888 are now ready for distribution. What's the use of being in such a hurry? Why not keep the premiums a little longer and give them to the exhibitors' grandchildren?

—On the 20th inst. while drilling the 1st regiment of light cavalry in the manual of arms, the drill-master, Capt. Rodrigues de Moraes, was accidentally killed by a shot from a Winchester carbine that was supposed to be loaded with a blank cartridge but was not.

—On Sunday, the 22nd, the new building of the Banco—of something or other—was blessed. We suggest that, as there are a good many saints disposable, every company in Rio be supplied with one of them. It may save trouble and is not necessarily expensive.

—Brazil is in a very queer situation. Although the general government is now legally organized, the states are all under provisional governors, appointees of the late dictatorship, who are exercising dictatorial authority. This is one of the results of beginning at the top.

—According to Dr. Pires de Almeida the 12 cotton factories in this city and its vicinity employ 8,500 operatives and have 6,750 looms. Their capital is 19,650,000\$ and their indebtedness 11,258,000\$. The value of their annual product is estimated at 15,500,000\$.

—The government has declined to approve the plans of the Companhia Parque da Acclamação for a hotel and café in that park. It has also declared that it will permit no brick buildings to be constructed there. The buildings must be portable and constructed either of wood or iron.

—We have heard an ingenious suggestion, to the effect that, instead of quoting articles in milreis, they be quoted in coffee. A drink—temperance of course—will be estimated at, say, 750 grammes of the bean; a hat at 10 kilos, etc. The calculation would not be much more difficult than it is to know now what one is paying.

—There seems to be a very strong inclination on the part of importers to leave goods in the custom-house as long as possible, hoping that a rise in exchange will relieve them from the very heavy duties now required. As the people can not pay the prices necessarily asked for goods so heavily taxed, their action is perfectly justifiable.

—The Archbishop of Bahia, D. Antonio de Macedo Costa, who has been for sometime ill at Barbacena, died at that place on the afternoon of the 21st inst. He was bishop of Pará for many years and was recognized as one of the ablest churchmen in Brazil. He was a native of Maragogipe, Bahia, where he was born August 7th, 1830.

—Telegrams were published here yesterday morning stating that both the British and French governments had resolved to ask Brazil for the same favors granted to the United States. In case the request is granted, we presume the London and Paris chambers of commerce will promptly change their opinions of the treaty recently celebrated.

—It is certainly a very curious coincidence. The recent manifesto against President Deodoro was published on the 18th. On the following day a telegram from Ouro Preto announced the arrival there of Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, whose name was first among those who signed that document. It looks very much as though Sampaio signed and then "took to the woods."

—Professors Candido Barma and Benicio de Afreu, of the Faculty of Medicine, have written to the students joining in their protest against the appointment of professors without examination.

—Considerable excitement was caused in this city on the 18th by a crime committed at No. 27 Rua do Hospício. A Spaniard named Carlos Machal Payans, belonging to the police force of this city, murdered a former mistress and dangerously wounded a countryman of his by the name of Vil. la Verde. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

—If Barão de Lucena continues in his righteous path, very soon there will not be a land concession or an immigration concession left to serve as a sample. We beg to suggest that the baron has a "shot" at some improvement companies, whose improvements so far have been confined to improving the bank accounts of the directors. That is, if we are correctly informed.

—The agents of the Hamburg steamers, Messrs. Ed. Johnston & Co., were fined 1,181\$ because the steamer *Card's* lighters remained in the dock without discharging. But as the delay was caused by the custom-house itself, it seems to us that the latter should pay the fine, and not the agents of the company, who, in addition to the fine, suffer the expense and inconvenience of the delay.

—A complaint appeared in the *Jornal* of yesterday to the effect that a 100\$ note of the Banco Emissor do Sul had been refused at one of the Treasury departments a few days since. It is presumed that the Treasury holds a guarantee deposit for the redemption of these notes, consequently no risk is incurred in receiving them. If, however, the Treasury refuses to receive them, then the guarantee must be withdrawn, and the public will be quite right to refuse them also.

—Barão de Alencar has been appointed Brazilian minister at Madrid and Sr. Cyro de Azevedo moves from Spain to the legation at Buenos Aires. Sr. Pedro de Araújo Beltrão, first secretary in London, is promoted and takes charge of the legation at Lisbon. Sr. Assis Brazil, late minister to Argentina, is seconded and the appointment of Sr. Americo Brazilense to the Portuguese legation has been cancelled. Sr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira is appointed first secretary at the legation in London.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Torres port scheme has been transferred to the Empresa União Industrial.

—The Banco Emissor do Norte has bought the Maranhão navigation company for 1,800,000\$.

—The Banco de Cataguazes is organizing the Companhia Industrial e Mercantil de Cataguazes.

—The receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom-house amounted to 59,404\$084 in the month of February.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom-house forwarded to the Treasury by the steamer *Rio Negro* 51,003\$042 in gold.

—The Companhia Pastoral Meridional was installed in S. Paulo on the 17th and the Companhia de Flores Artificiais on the 18th.

—On the 16th the shareholders of the Confiança Industrial spinning and weaving mill decided to increase the capital to 2,400,000\$.

—A special partnership under the firm of Henrique Stupakoff & Co., capital 500,000\$, has been formed at S. Paulo to brew beer and manufacture ice.

—A report was current on the 23rd that something like a "hitch" had occurred in the negotiations for the purchase of the English Bank by the Credito Universal.

—In Juiz de Fora the Companhia Chimico-Industrial is announced. It is to have a capital of 500,000\$ and will establish a large chemical laboratory in that city.

—On the 17th the shareholders of the Metropolitana Paulista company decided upon a fusion with the Banco Italo-Brazileiro of S. Paulo, from which is to result the "Banco Metropolitano do Brazil."

—At the end of the month of February there were 1,599,203\$494 in the government savings bank at Pará. The deposits during the month amounted to 144,352\$000 and the withdrawals to 53,108\$275.

—The Companhia de Pinturas e Construções opened its subscription books in S. Paulo on the 18th. The company begins with a capital of 500,000\$, which may be increased to 2,000,000\$, and will build and rebuild houses, rent or sell them, buy and sell land, undertake land surveys and supply houses with water.

—There now appears to be a desire to combine companies in "unions." Perhaps incorporators having exhausted their ingenuity in organizing new companies, and at the same time the possibilities of making commissions, will now combine various of these wonderful productions—and earn another incorporating commission by so doing.

Advance, from the United States	.....
Edwaston, do	.....



March 21st, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. shares	Last sale	Closing quo to 100
			<b>RIO DE JANEIRO</b>				
10,000,000	3,093,000	86,857	Açúcar do Brazil .....	28000 - July 91	80 1/2	184,000	100 1/2 - 175 1/2 - 80
1,000,000	298,300	30,000	Alagado do Brazil .....	2 400 - Jan 91	100	60	...
5,000,000	500,000	398,410	Auxiliar .....	12 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
800,000	800,000	...	... do series .....	4 800 - Jan 91	60	190	...
200,000	400,000	...	Bolsa .....	10 000 - Feb 91	100	...	95 000
110,000,000	112,500,000	18,128,471	Brazilian .....	14 000 - Jan 91	200	244	100 1/2 - 135 000
10,000,000	33,000,000	...	... do series .....	6 1/2 - Jan 91	100	180	150 000 - 185 000
50,000,000	9,024,000	...	Brazil-Note American .....	10 000 - Jan 91	40	1300	40 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	16,000	Caixa .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,136,185	...	Classe Laboriosa .....	...	100	100	...
1,000,000	50,000	50,000	Central .....	10 000 - Jan 91	200	275	100 1/2 - 200 000
1,000,000	10,000,000	9,540,300	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro .....	5 000 - Jan 91	140	200	200 1/2 - 200 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	264,000	Commerciales .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	170	...
2,000,000	1,979,800	2,000,000	Commercia .....	2 400 - Jan 91	40	65	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	... do series .....	2 400 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	200,000	1,544,540	Comercio e Industria .....	2 400 - Jan 91	200	230	200 000
80,000,000	79,833,800	250,000	Construção .....	6 000 - Jan 91	100	190	210 000 - 228 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Industria Commercial .....	6 000 - Jan 91	100	190	...
50,000,000	635,300	...	... do Mercantil .....	11 000 - Jan 91	80	127	...
10,000,000	18,860,350	5,479	Credito Move .....	...	100	135	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Popular .....	...	100	100	...
21,000,000	2,000,000	203,517	Credito Publico (Alcan) .....	5 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
...	1,530,720	...	Credito Real do Brazil .....	12 000 - Jan 91	40	23	...
25,000,000	9,013,840	384,243	... do comm. dep. .....	2 000 - Jan 91	100	170	...
1,000,000	410,000,000	...	Credito Rural e Internac .....	2 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Univer .....	2 000 - Jan 91	40	...	8 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Depositos e Descontos .....	11 000 - Jan 91	200	340	...
1,000,000	670,000	617,000	English, Limited .....	8 - Nov. 90	60	120	...
1,000,000	78,180	240,845	English, Limited .....	...	60	84	...
1,000,000	500,000	21,307	Estadão de Industria e Comercio do Brazil .....	12 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	493,010	0,807	Fluminense .....	2 000 - Jan 91	80	...	100 000
8,000,000	4,861,060	28,738	Francis-Brazilian .....	10 000 - Jan 91	200	204	104 000 - 207 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	... do series .....	...	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	110,000	Industria .....	10 000 - Jan 91	200	100	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	445,700	Lavoura e Commercio .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	624,000	...	Lombard e Brazilian Limited .....	10 82 - Apt 90	60	273	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	Mercantil das Vazquezas .....	...	16	13	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	National do Brazil (gold) .....	2 000 - Jan 91	60	155	...
1,000,000	954,210	...	Operacoes .....	...	30	24	22 000 - 28
3,000,000	3,000,000	100,000	Popular .....	6 000 - Jan 91	100	125	...
3,000,000	3,000,000	20,000	Rio de Janeiro .....	2 000 - Jan 91	20	20	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario .....	2 000 - Jan 91	200	100	...
1,000,000	256,240	1,000,000	Sociedade Bancaria .....	10 000 - Jan 91	200	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Sul Americano .....	10 000 - Jan 91	200	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União de Credito .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União Ibero-Americana .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Vinha do Brazil .....	10 000 - Jan 91	60	66	...
			<b>PROVINCIAL</b>				
5,000,000	1,250,000	411,088	Credito Real St. Paulo .....	1 000 - 18 91	50	20	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	... do series .....	6 000 - Jan 91	100	23	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	... do comm. dep. .....	...	100	60	...
3,000,000	1,180,500	1,000,000	Lavoura St. Paulo .....	1 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos .....	2 000 - Jan 91	200	230	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	... do series .....	2 000 - Jan 91	100	55	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Paulista .....	2 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
10,000,000	3,000,000	570,500	S. Paulo .....	10 000 - Jan 91	40	45	...
25,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	S. Paulo .....	10 000 - Jan 91	20	80	...
74,000,000	3,550,000	1,000,000	S. Paulo .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União de Credito .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União Ibero-Americana .....	10 000 - Jan 91	100	100	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Vinha do Brazil .....	10 000 - Jan 91	60	66	...

## SHIPPING

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000\$	200,000	Allianga	8000 - Jan. 91	200\$	235-000	—
500,000,000	750,000	Aguas Friaense	25,000 - Jan. 91	250	374 0000	—
200,000,000	200,000	Araba	21,214 - July 91	100	18 0000	—
2,000,000,000	31,500	Buenos Aires	1 000 - July 89	20	10 0000	—
4,000,000,000	10,000	Campana	2 000 - Jan. 91	20	31 0000	—
1,000,000,000	192,251	Chilpancingo	15,000 - Jan. 91	150	185 0000	—
3,000,000,000	2,662,57	Fidelidade	14 000 - Jan. 91	100	140 0000	—
500,000,000	500,000	Garantida	15,000 - Jan. 91	150	128 0000	—
2,000,000,000	200,000	General	4 000 - Jan. 91	20	15 0000	—
2,000,000,000	150,000	Industrial	3 000 - Jan. 91	20	21 0000	—
4,000,000,000	200,000	Internacional	10 000 - Jan. 91	100	183 0000	—
8,000,000,000	400,000	Leclaire	1 000 - Jan. 91	10	18 0000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	Livros	1 000 - Jan. 91	10	18 0000	—
4,000,000,000	200,000	Nova Fomento	1 000 - July 89	20	15 0000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	Presidente	5 000 - July 89	20	15 0000	—
4,000,000,000	200,000	Responsabilidade	2 000 - July 91	20	16 0000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	Union Com. dos Vapores	5 000 - July 91	20	16 0000	—
1,000,000,000	10,000	União Sul	7500 - July 91	10	16 0000	—

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotation
9,700,000	54,000,000	131,186	Caritas Urbana .....	65,000—Jan. 91	200	200	—
9,700,000	54,000,000	131,186	Janini Italiana .....	3,000—Jan. 91	200	200	—
50,140,000	50,000,000	54,130	Pernambuco .....	2,000—Jan. 91	200	200	—
9,700,000	54,000,000	131,186	Pinto Alegre .....	5,000—July 90	200	200	—
9,700,000	54,000,000	131,186	S. Christóvão .....	Jan. 91	200	200	265 1/2—295 1/2

## MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000\$	400,000\$	Agre. Coloniz. de Venezuela	2003	198 5/8	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	Cant. e Vapor. Fluviario	40000—July 99	200	200 000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	Carrizos Fluviarios	10000—Jan. 99	200	218 000	—
300,000	300,000	Commercio e Industria	200—Jan. 99	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	738,000	Commissões e Enxarg. de	10000—Jan. 99	210	59 000	—
200,000	170,000	Medeiros e F. de Chamim	200—July 99	210	200 000	—
72,000	72,000	de 2 series...	10000—Jan. 99	210	410 000	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	Empreza de Obras Publicas	10000—Jan. 99	210	350 000	—
—	550,000	de 2 series...	40—	91 000	—	—
1,500,000	5,500,000	Yacandore de Cafe	40—	91 000	—	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	Evantas Fluviario	60—	33 000	—	—
400,000	—	Ind. e Colonizadora do	100	180 000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Ind. e Colonizadora do Macahe	6000—Jan. 99	50	50 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	Industrial Flum. (Kronpas)	6000—Jan. 99	50	50 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	Alimentadores no Brazil	200—Jan. 99	60	60 000	—
10,000,000	3,700,000	do do Rio...	Int.—Jan. 99	80	60 000	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	do do S. Paulo	5000—Jan. 99	70	60 000	—
1,000,000	5,000,000	Nacional de Oleos	10000—Jan. 99	70	65 000	—
1,000,000	5,000,000	Nova Era Rumel...	6000—Aug. 99	120	250 000	—
1,000,000	470,000	Pastoral Mineraria	100—	48 000	—	—
650,000	400,000	Phosphato de Cal...	12000—Jan. 99	200	210 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	Sucroenergetico do Rio...	8000—Jan. 99	150	150 000	—
1,000,000	1,200,000	Servico Maritimo	200—Jan. 99	30	40 000	—
4,000,000	700,000	S. Jeronymo mines	de 2 series...	30	70 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	Torrões Brasileira	3000—Jan. 99	30	250 000	—
1,000,000	300,000	União	—Jan. 99	30	250 000	—

310,000

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 30	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 30	La Plata...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Apr. 8	Elbe...	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton Rotterdam and London.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Solrado

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

VIGILANCIA..... 4 Apr  
FINANCE..... 21 "

The fine Steamer

## ADVANCE,

Captain CROSSMAN

will sail for

NEW YORK

Tuesday 24th

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, MARANHÃO,  
BARRADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

## Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	1101d
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Hogarth..... 24 Mar.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 10 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MCGAW &amp; CO.

88 Rua 10 de Março.

NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Aorangi..... Apr 10th  
Rimutaka..... May 8th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TESPENHURST and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Mar 24th

Coptic..... Apr. 23rd

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TESPENHURST and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 35, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 36, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

## Banks.

ENGLISH BANK  
OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,  
Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 175,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE  
AND MONTVIDEO

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital.....	£ 1,250,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 625,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MAILLET FRERES &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Iberia..... Apr. 5th  
Aconagua..... 19th  
Sorata..... May 3rd

These regular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/1000

" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/5000

" —Lisbon..... 500 " 70/5000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 60. Rua de Janeiro.

## HEIDSIECK &amp; Co's.

DRY MONOPOLE.

## Dyspepsia

In dyspepsia the stomach fails to assimilate the food. The Acid Phosphate assists the weakened stomach, making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Dr. A. G. RAWSON HARRIS, L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S., "The Elms," Pembroke, Eng., says: "I used it in a case of nervous dyspepsia, of long standing, where for years there had been a great wear and tear of the nervous system. This objectionable symptom was speedily relieved in a way that no other remedy has ever effected."

Descriptive pamphlet post-free on application to

Runford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co.

8 A, Rua da Candelaria.

## Situations Wanted.

## An English civil Engineer,

from Buenos Aires, with great experience in administration and in construction of Sanitary works, Tramways, Docks, Waterworks, etc., and especially railways, quantities, estimates and all descriptions of surveys in England and abroad, wants an appointment. Testimonials and references of the very highest order. Address "H. Watson," at this office at

## Bookkeeper or Accountant.

Wanted a situation as above in the Republic of Brazil by an Englishman who now holds the post of Bookkeeper on one of the most important railways in South America. Can speak and write English, Spanish, French and German. Large experience both of Railway work and general business transactions. Unexceptionable references. Apply Q. R. T. office of this paper

## Wanted, by a well educated middle aged woman,

married, a situation as maid to accompany a family to Europe. Speaks only German, but would be willing to serve some months before receiving wages. Address Rua Barão S. Felix No. 73. ANNA VOGLER.

## Nurse Girl wanted—English on French—to

take charge of a child 18 months old, in an interior town. Address "Mrs. M. T.," at this office.

## Wanted.—A good LEVELLER.—Apply

at this office.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co., Agents for Brazil.